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## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Volant, Rips, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Manomet, via Boston, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Selma, via Boston.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Alena L. Young, pollock.  
Sch. Mary E. Silveria, via Boston.  
Sch. Pythian, shore.  
Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, shore.  
Sch. Albert Geiger, via Boston, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Yanker, via Boston.  
Sch. Stacouett, via Boston, 25,000 lbs. fresh fish.

### Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.12 1-2 per cwt. for large, \$4 for medium.  
Salt trawl Georges codfish, \$5 for large, \$4.00 for medium.  
Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.50 for large, \$4 for medium, \$3.00 for snappers.  
Salt Rips codfish, \$5 for large, \$4 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.75.  
Salt pollock, \$1.50.  
Salt haddock, \$1.75.  
Salt cusk, \$2.50.  
Fresh large codfish, \$2.50, medium do., \$1.75.  
Fresh halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 7 cts. for gray.  
Fresh haddock, \$1.20.  
Fresh hake, \$1.20.  
Fresh cusk, \$1.75.  
Fresh pollock, 90 cents.  
Large salt mackerel, \$30 per bbl.  
Salt small mackerel, \$14 per bbl.  
Flitched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.  
Fresh bait herring, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.

### Boston.

Sch. Mildred Robinson, 12,000 haddock, 11,000 cod, 3000 hake.  
Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 20,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 8000 hake.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 15,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.  
Haddock, \$2.25; large cod, \$3; market cod, \$2 to \$2.80; large hake, \$1.50 to \$1.60; small hake, 80 to 90 cts.; pollock, \$1.50.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Colonial, Capt. Patrick Shea, arrived at Louisburg on Monday.  
Schs. Electric Flash and Essex were at Can-so on Tuesday.

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As far as can be learned, the American vessels are still at Bay of Islands, with the cutter Fiona, with the Newfoundland minister of marine and fisheries on board, keeping a watchful eye over them, to see that they do not ship men or begin fishing operations. What will occur when the herring strike and some of the vessels begin to fish, as they undoubtedly will, can at present only be conjectured.

There is no doubt that some of our vessels there will put out their nets and fish, and it will then be seen whether the Newfoundland government, through its officials, will ignore the treaty of 1818 and put in force its ultimatum that American vessels cannot ship men, cannot fish and cannot charter. At present there seems to be a period of inaction, which will be broken when the herring strike.

As far as can be learned the American vessels now at Bay of Islands are schs. Carrie W. Babson, Meteor, Senator Gardner, Tattler, Dora A. Lawson, Jennie B. Hodgdon, and A. M. Nicholson and probably sch. Henry M. Stanley and schs. Parthia and Robin Hood are at Bonne Bay.

The situation is still the talk of the city and naturally will be until it is settled one way or the other. As usual, the vessel owners and fish dealers are saying but little and do not care to talk for publication, preferring to leave the

handling of the matter to the committee who are expected to go to Washington tomorrow to present the case to the president and the state department.

Among themselves they talk freely and without exception are of the opinion that in ruling this arbitrarily, Newfoundland has exceeded its authority in the matter in question and has ignored the treaty of 1818 entirely.

Despite the situation as at present reported, there are vessels now fitting out here to go to Bay of Islands for herring cargoes, and this in itself shows that vessel owners here are strong in their belief that the treaty of 1818 gives them the right to take herring at Bay of Islands and that they are going to do so.

Sch. Dauntless, owned by Capt. Carl C. Young, is fitting, as was previously stated in the TIMES. A crew of 24 men has been shipped at this port and the vessel is fitted with everything necessary to catch her own cargo. This craft will sail from here today or Monday, and Capt. Young, who will also go down there, says that he proposes to fish as long as the season lasts. He claims that in every way he will act within the provisions of the treaty and does not see how Newfoundland authorities can touch him if he does so.

Beside sch. Dauntless, schs. Gossip and Maxine Elliott are also fitting and like sch. Dauntless, will carry big crews and nets from here. Thus it can be seen that not only do the Gloucester vessel owners believe that they are in the right, but that they are backing up this belief by sending their vessels.

### WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

#### Says Some Communication Has Been Had with England on Matter.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: No exact statement was issued today by Secretary Root as to what action he had taken in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

It is admitted at the state department that representations of some sort were made to the Newfoundland government. It is also intimated that some communication was had with the British imperial authorities on the same matter.

It was denied that the United States has asked the British foreign office to insist that Premier Bond should cancel his order prohibiting the American fishermen from taking herring in the bays along the west shore. But beyond that no statement as to the representations made to the British authorities will be given out.

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President Roosevelt wants the matter arbitrated, and the Gloucester interests are willing to agree to this, but that is not what is troubling the Gloucester people at present.

They insist that the arbitration treaty should include some arrangement by which the Gloucester fishermen may use the estuaries of the Newfoundland coast this autumn as they have done for 91 years past.

What the Gloucester interests fear especially is that President Roosevelt will suggest as the one solution of the present trouble a withdrawal of Gloucester's objection to the Hay-Bond treaty.

This proposed treaty which was prevented because of the pressure brought to bear by the Gloucester fishing interests provided that fish might have a free market in the United States in return for which this country would be granted similar rights on other articles in Newfoundland.

At the time the treaty was proposed a loud protest went up from Gloucester, and through the work of Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner the treaty failed of passage through the senate.

### INTERVIEW WITH LODGE.

#### Senator Will Look After Rights of Massachusetts Citizens.

Senator Lodge said to a reporter at Nahant last night, in reference to the Newfoundland fisheries muddle:

"Newfoundland has no right to refuse American fishermen permission to fish off the west coast of the island, as this is a treaty privilege given the United States in 1818 by the British government, and exercised for nearly 90 years without question. The word 'coast,' I should say, certainly includes bays, harbors and inlets, and has included them for nearly 90 years. An English ruling has confirmed this interpretation of the treaty."

"Last winter Newfoundland revoked the bait privilege, as they had a perfect right to do. By this all natives were forbidden to sell bait to our people, but the change brought about by modern conditions of refrigerating made the power to buy bait in Newfoundland much less valuable than formerly. Americans could easily procure all the bait necessary at other places, and we were not seriously inconvenienced. The winter fisheries are on the west coast, which is known as the Treaty coast."

"The refusal to allow Americans the privilege of fishing on the west coast is not like a revocation of a bait license, which is a matter within the power of Newfoundland, but is the abrogation of the treaty. This Newfoundland has no power to do. I cannot believe any American could urge a foreign government to interfere with the business of fellow countrymen, especially when it involves the violation of a treaty. Should the matter prove of enough importance the proper procedure would be for the state department to call it to the attention of the British government at London, either through Sir Morimer Durand, the British ambassador at Washington, or through White-law Reid, American ambassador in England."

"Premier Bond has adopted this policy of refusal probably because his treaty was not ratified by the United States, as this country was not ready to accept it in the form in which he drew it."

"In one clause of the treaty of 1818, referring to Labrador, the coast of Labrador, bays, harbors, indentations, etc., are specifically mentioned. In another clause, referring to the west coast of Newfoundland, these words are not used, only the word coast being written. I should say, however, the word coast does include all the bays, inlets, etc. The English authorities have handed down a decision confirming this, and I do not see how the word coast could do otherwise than to include all the indentations of the coast referred to."

"Our right not only to fish on the west coast but also in its harbors and bays remained unquestioned for nearly 90 years until questioned by Premier Bond last spring."

While not committing himself to any state-

## SITUATION UNCHANGED.

### No Herring Have Yet Struck In at Bay of Islands.

### VESSELS STILL FITTING OUT.

### Senator Lodge Gives His Ideas in a Strong Interview.

No new developments in the herring situation at Bay of Islands are reported. Late news from there to the effect that herring have not yet struck, and until they do, of course there will be no fishing operations.

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ment of what action he would take Senator Lodge said that the rights of Massachusetts citizens would be looked after by him.

## STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

### Sent Newfoundland Governor by Fishermen of Bay of Islands.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch of Friday, says the people engaged in the fishery are indignant with the government and threaten to defy the law. Resolutions have been forwarded to the governor from Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay and other sections, protesting against the enforcement of the law, as follows:

"We, the fishermen of Bay of Islands, and others directly interested in the fall and winter herring fishery, at mass meeting assembled, do hereby memorialize that his excellency the governor, in council, put in force the suspending clause, as provided in the foreign fishing vessels act passed by the legislature last spring.

"We do also protest against the request advanced by the merchants of St. John's, as it would in our opinion put a premium on monopoly, and in the meantime does not safeguard our interests.

"We do further declare that the situation as at present is an outrage against those whom it should benefit, inasmuch that we are prevented from selling our herring to the Americans, while in the meantime Americans can come and catch herring themselves. If our requests are not granted immediately we shall be compelled, in justice to ourselves and families, to seek other ways and means to engage with Americans.

"We would also direct the attention of his excellency the governor, in council, to what took place in Fortune bay a year ago, when Capt. Solomon Jacobs seized herrings against the wishes of the people and the result. If a similar occurrence should take place here who will be responsible?

"Whereas, in times past we have been ignored in our requests by the Colonial government, we do hereby resolve that this memorial be telegraphed direct to his excellency the governor, trusting the same will be placed before his ministers. We respectfully solicit an early answer to avoid further trouble."

## AT NORTH SYDNEY.

### Massachusetts Commissioners To See Captains There.

A Sydney, C. B., despatch of yesterday says:

Dr. Delano and Dr. Field of the Massachusetts fisheries commission arrived here tonight after inspecting the lobster pounds at Fourchie, C. B. The commissioners express surprise at the magnitude of the works there for the natural propagation of lobsters, and will recommend similar hatcheries for Massachusetts.

Tomorrow they will go to North Sydney to confer with the captains of American fishing vessels there, and acquaint them of their rights under the treaty of 1818 to fish on the west coast of Newfoundland.

They claim that under that treaty American fishermen can with their own gear fish in waters along the west coast, provided they do not land in inhabited points on the Newfoundland coast.

## What Local Men Say.

In the Boston Journal this morning Collector William H. Jordan is quoted as saying:

"This means the killing of Gloucester's herring industry. It is nothing but a retaliatory blow for the one that we gave them, when we killed the Hay-Bond treaty. It will mean a loss of over \$500,000. I have talked with President Roosevelt on this subject and he was much interested, so that I believe it will be adjusted in the near future."

The Journal also says:

"Benjamin Smith, a member of the firm of D. B. Smith & Co., declared last night in an interview that it was a scheme to force reciprocity, and that while it would materially affect the herring industry it would not tie up many vessels, as they would engage in other lines of fishing.

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"Mr. Smith said, 'This means a great deal to the natives, who are really in favor of Gloucester. Many of them depend largely upon the money that is paid them by the Gloucester firms, and a large number of them make goodly sums during the season.

"They depend upon it for their winter's work, and it is they who will suffer. On the other hand, the general public will pay for it, too. We have been able to supply the world with a good, wholesome, cheap fish. Now that we are stopped, it will mean that Canadian schooners will engage in the business and bring cargoes here, charging much larger prices. All we can do is to wait and let the

matter be settled by the state department."

## As the Boston Herald Sees It.

In a long editorial headed "Gloucester vs. Newfoundland," the Boston Herald says:

"We think we are right in the statement that it is not the intention of the Newfoundland authorities to prevent American fishermen from taking fish in accordance with the treaty stipulations here quoted. But for years past the Gloucester fishermen have not confined themselves to fishing. Their voyages in the fall and winter months to the Bay of Islands and other places where frozen herring are obtained have been commercial rather than fishing voyages. The herring have not been caught by fishermen that have been crews on the Gloucester vessels, but have been caught by citizens of Newfoundland, who have turned them over to these fishing vessels, and then, under an evasion of our tariff regulations, made for the benefit of Gloucester, they have been brought into this country as the product of American fisheries. It is this business, which has proved highly profitable in the past, that the Newfoundland government proposes to stop. It will unquestionably permit the Gloucester fishermen to enjoy all of the rights of the treaty of 1818, but it does not propose to permit them to carry on this other class of commercial business."

## This from the Journal.

The following is an extract from the Boston Journal editorial, on the matter this morning:

"But the premier of Newfoundland is a man of resources, and his method of interpreting the treaty of 1818 is characteristic. He declares that inasmuch of 90 per cent of the crews of Gloucester fishing craft are non-Americans, the phrase 'inhabitants of the United States' is not applicable to them, and that therefore they have no rights under the treaty. Clever, but will it hold?

"We note that a committee of Gloucester men, together with Congressman Gardner, is to confer with the President on the matter early in the week. If he is sufficiently impressed, he will doubtless make representations to the British government. Then it will soon be seen if Mr. Bond's interpretation of the treaty is sound. Meantime it behooves our Gloucester brethren not to get unduly excited.

## What the Post Says.

The Boston Post expresses itself editorially on the situation this morning, the following being extracts:

"There is a crisis in the herring fishery which is already acute and which may at any moment become menacing. The reported action of the government of Newfoundland in sending a cruiser to the Bay of Islands, on the west coast of that colony, to prevent fishing by Americans within the three-mile limit, is, to say the least, provocative. It is a question whether the privilege of these waters is conceded by the treaty of 1818; and if American fishermen, assuming it to be their right, refuse to accept the delimitation which the Newfoundlanders claim and are fired upon in consequence, a very pretty casus belli will be furnished off-hand. International wars have followed less serious antagonisms.

"While we cannot blame the Newfoundland government for retaliating through the enforcement of the local regulations, there is no question as to our duty to resist extraordinary impositions. Our treaty privileges must be insisted upon, in any event."

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## From the Boston Advertiser.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Boston Advertiser's editorial on the matter, this morning:

"The Gloucester interests are quite willing that the whole matter shall go to The Hague court of arbitration. They are not worrying much as to what the outcome of the arbitration will be, when all the evidence is in. But they are worrying a good deal as to what will happen if Bond's arbitrary order shall be enforced this year, when so much money has been spent in fitting the fleet for its autumn fishing, upon which the fishermen must depend for their living, this year."

"And it may be that Root will not have the settlement of this question in his own hands. The president has been his own secretary of state for some time, and it is possible that he will not want to give up all that work to Root, at once. He was disappointed—more than most people realize—over the failure of the Hay-Bond treaty. He may take the same view of the case that Hay did, and tell Gloucester that the fishermen have the remedy in their own hands, and that a promise to support the Hay-Bond treaty will be enough to settle the trouble, out of hand. But that is not the answer that Gloucester expects or wants, of course."

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. J. H. G. Perkins, Jonesport, Me., 900 qts. cured fish.

Sch. Seth Wyman, Swan's Island, Me., 900 qts. cured fish.

Sch. Beibina P. Domingoes, via Boston.

Sch. Alcina, via Boston.

Sch. Zephyr, pollocking.

### Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.12 1-2 per cwt. for large, \$4 for medium.

Salt trawl Georges codfish, \$5 for large, \$4.00 for medium.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.50 for large, \$4 for medium, \$3.00 for snappers.

Salt Rips codfish, \$5 for large, \$4 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.75.

Salt pollock, \$1.50.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh large codfish, \$2.50, medium do., \$1.75.

Fresh halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 7 cts. for gray.

Fresh haddock, \$1.20.

Fresh hake, \$1.20.

Fresh cusk, \$1.75.

Fresh pollock, 90 cents.

Large salt mackerel, \$30 per bbl.

Salt small mackerel, \$14 per bbl.

Flitched halibut, 6 cts. per lb.

Fresh bait herring, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. J. J. Flaherty, Essex and Electric Flash sailed from Canso on Wednesday,

Sch. Mary Smith landed a few mackerel at Portland Thursday, most of which sold for 40 cents each at retail.